THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

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A Life Membership in The Nature Conservancy is conferred upon the payment of $300 designated for the Guarantee & Income Fund. This fund serves a two-fold purpose. The securities in which the fund is invested may be used as collateral for loans to aid land preservation projects which the Board of Governors decides are worthy of interim financing. At the same time, the income from the investments supports the national as well as the chapter operations of the Conservancy.

The Nature Conservancy is a member-governed organization, incorporated in the District of Columbia for non-profit educational and scientific purposes. The National Office is in Washington, D.C., and Regional Offices are located in Evanston, Illinois; San Francisco, California; and Washington.

The Nature Conservancy was incorporated in 1951. The Conservancy's first effort at land-saving was the Mianus River Gorge in Westchester County, New York, in 1954. This very successful endeavor turned out to be the forerunner of 335 projects in which the Conservancy has since been involved. These 335 sanctuaries are located in forty states and total over 100,000 acres.

The Nature Conservancy works closely not only with numerous scientific and conservation organizations but with municipal and state governments as well as the federal government.

The Nature Conservancy is the organization rallying the skills, the techniques, and the funds actually necessary to save land. Its total resources are massed for this one objective.

THE
NATURE CONSERVANCY
NEWS

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William Canine, Editor

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Cover: Fuchs Hammock, Florida. A new project of the Florida Chapter.

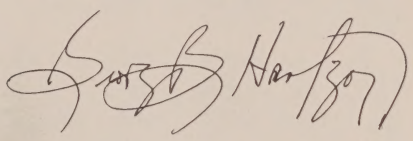
Washington, D.C.

The Nature Conservancy has brought to fruition a project of great significance to the people of this country. It came to a climax with the conveyance of the Kipahulu Valley lands acquired through the Conservancy and Seven Sacred Pools area, and their addition to Haleakala National Park. The ceremony in Secretary Udall's office marked the achievement of a position from which there can be no turning.

The acquisition of titles and rights in Kipahulu Valley—not an easy task—was pursued with vigor and tenacity. We shall always be thankful that The Nature Conservancy exercised the leadership on this project in such remarkable fashion.

I know that many contributed to this project, and that many others dedicated their time and talent to it. I hope all will understand how much these efforts are admired and appreciated. It was a task well worth the doing, and in the years to come all of the many people who will be refreshed and inspired by their visits to the Kipahulu Valley and Seven Sacred Pools areas will be grateful to The Nature Conservancy and their associates for saving these significant areas as a part of Haleakala National Park.

Thank you all, and very best wishes.



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WHEN A PROJECT BECOMES A PRESERVE

Each project undertaken by the Conservancy is approached as an adventure of the highest kind, whether the project be on the scale of a St. Vincent Island of some eighteen square miles or a Shelta Cave of two acres, a Mason Neck costing in the millions or a Flint Island upon which only a few thousand dollars had to be raised.

The "life" of a project between the time of its inception, usually in somebody's mind, and its culmination, that point at which, paid for and safe, it ceases to be a project and becomes a preserve, can be long or short, hazardous or smooth. At the beginning it is not always easy to predict what sort of "life" a project will lead.

Kipahulu Valley, including the Valley of the Seven Sacred Pools, on the island of Maui, in Hawaii, was one of those projects that began auspiciously, never faltered, and was triumphantly concluded not much more than a year after it was begun.

Its auspicious beginning was certainly due in part to the intrinsic glamor of an uninhabited virgin tropical valley. Partly responsible, too, was the ableness of the expedition which in August 1967 went into the valley under the joint auspices of The Nature Conservancy and the National Park Service. The reports they brought of the valley's uniqueness received broad publicity, especially the news that they had sighted the Maui nukupuu, a bird presumed extinct for more than three quarters of a century.

Then there were the original circumstances of the project to give it an impetus which was never lost. It all began with Laurance Rockefeller's challenge. The Kipahulu Valley lies between coastal property then owned by Rockefeller and the great crater of Haleakala, a national park. Mr. Rockefeller's challenge was clear: if the Conservancy could buy or otherwise obtain from its owners the acreage lying between, he would donate his property, which included the Valley of the Seven Sacred Pools.

Yet, even given this array of favorable circumstances, a project to succeed must have dedicated people. These Kipahulu had.

Co-chairman of the Kipahulu Valley Project was Dr. Milton Howell, who for six years had served the isolated town of Hana as its doctor and was thoroughly acquainted with the valley. George I. Brown of Honolulu served as the other co-chairman. Mrs. H. Alexander Walker served as secretary, with Wilson Cannon as treasurer. Other members of the committee included Colin Cameron, Mrs. George R. Carter, III, Walter Collins, Lowell S. Dillingham, Mrs. Harold Erdman, Dr. Roland Force, Dr. Baron Goto, and J. A. H. Wilder. Mainland committee members included Mrs. Martha Gerbode and George F. Jewett, Jr., of San Francisco, Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, of New York, and Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., of Greenwich, Connecticut.

And there were many others who through the project's "life" contributed heavily to its success. Some gave time, some gave money, and there were many who gave both. There was General Charles A. Lindbergh who, both at the New York luncheon and reception, moved his audience with his sensitive descriptions of the valley. There was Arthur Godfrey with his articulate pleas for support of the project and his memorable way of giving each vowel in the valley's name its full deep value. There was Mr. Pryor, retired executive vice-president of Pan American Airways, who not only served ardently on the committee but sponsored the New York luncheon at which one-third of the cost of the valley was raised.

In Chicago, it was Mr. and Mrs. Philip K. Wrigley and Marshall Field who sponsored the party at which Chicagoans were introduced to the project. The San Francisco reception was sponsored by Mrs. Martha Gerbode and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Jewett.

There were the many hundreds of individuals who contributed financially so that by late 1968 $600,000 had been raised for the purchase of the lands designated by Laurance Rockefeller as the particulars of his challenge. On January 10, 1969, Kipahulu Valley was accepted by Interior Secretary Udall as an addition to Haleakala National Park. Laurance Rockefeller added his property at

RICHARD WARNER

Devereaux Butcher, for many years executive director of the National Parks Association and editor of the National Parks magazine, has called the Conservancy's acquisition of the Kipahulu Valley "one of the greatest things that ever happened," its addition to the Haleakala National Park "a dream come true."

the same time, and today the park extends from the crater all the way to the sea.

George B. Hartzog, Jr., director of the National Park Service, announced that the nearly inaccessible upper slopes of the valley, above the 3,100-foot contour line, are to be preserved in a natural state for scientific purposes.

The successful preservation of the Kipahulu Valley and the Valley of the Seven Sacred Pools was a Conservancy highlight of 1968. Another was the successful conclusion of fund-raising for the Patagonia-Sonoita Creek sanctuary, near Tucson, Arizona.

Here, again, the prime ingredient for success was an ardent and able project committee led by Edward Steele of Tucson. Vice-chairman was Miss Mary E. Foster, of Tucson; and hard-working secretary was William S. Serat. Members of the committee, all from Tucson, were Mrs. R. E. Ellinwood, J. C. Greenleaf, Randolph Jenks, Joseph Wood Krutch, Dr. Paul S. Martin, Dr. William L. Minckley, Mrs. Rutger B. Porter, and Dr. John P. Schaefer. Counsel was Richard Duffield.

At an altitude of 4,000 feet, nourished by a living stream, Patagonia-Sonoita is an irresistably attractive "resort" for the birds of the dry Southwest. So far, 216 species have been observed on this 309-acre tract. About as far south as a northern species will venture in the winter and about as far north as a southern species, including exotics, will wander in the summer, Patagonia-Sonoita offers year-around bird observation that can only be termed spectacular.

Fund-raising by the Patagonia-Sonoita Committee was persistent and industrious. Until the more than $100,000 was raised, and clear title to the sanctuary had gone to the Conservancy, the committee never let up. Now, scarcely taking time to rest, they are going after another preserve, this one a cienega, or desert marsh, almost enclosed by ridges in the Canelo Hills south of Tucson.

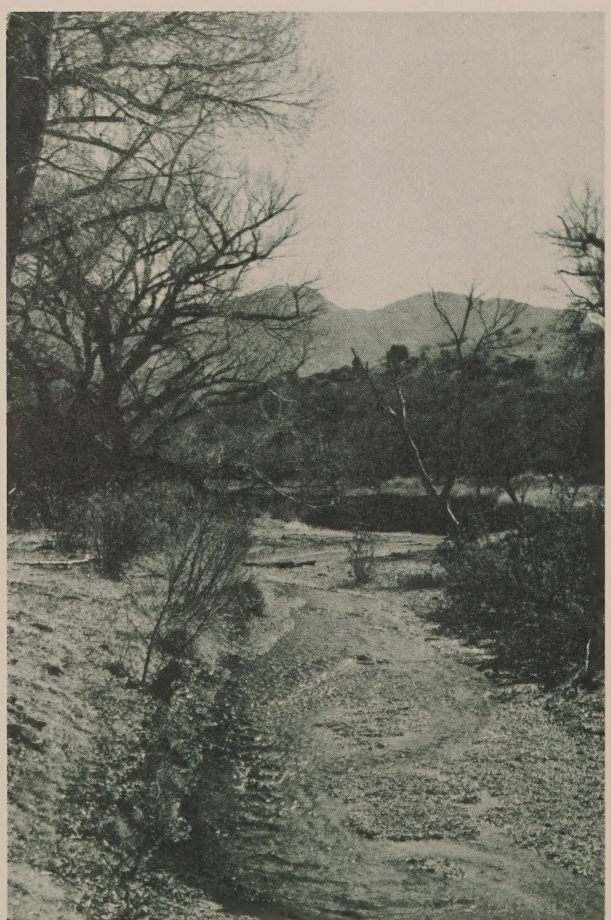
In 1967, the Wisconsin Chapter of the Conservancy borrowed $55,000 from the Conservancy's Matching and Loan Fund, with which to purchase a remarkable 235-acre tract lying on a point of land in Lake Michigan, the Toft Tract. The forest, which lies back of a rocky shore, marshes, boggy meadows, and cedar swamps, is deep and fits most people's idea of the forest primeval. Mainly white and red pines — some more than 250 years old — with spruce, hemlock, and a scattering of hardwoods, the forest has never been logged. Recently, fund-raising for Toft Point was completed by the Wisconsin Chapter. The area has been conveyed to the University of Wisconsin as a research area.

A number of other projects on which funds had been loaned by the Conservancy have in the past several months metamorphosed from projects into sanctuaries. In every instance, the hard work and dedication of a group of individuals have lain behind the metamorphosis. And it is true that if a committee or chapter does not approach its fund-raising task with zeal the dangers to the Matching and Loan Fund's continuing viability are severe.

The concept of the Matching and Loan Fund is that it rotate, and the faster it rotates the more land can be saved. When the books can be closed on, for example, a $55,000 loan to the Wisconsin Chapter, that means $55,000 becomes available to go to work again somewhere else. One of the beauties of a dollar contributed to the Conservancy is that it never gets a rest. It goes on working indefinitely, to the extent that the average dollar donated to the Conservancy buys $20 worth of land at the current market. What each dollar might do when calculated against rising land values and decreasing possibilities for acquisition of natural areas is almost impossible to imagine.

Kipahulu, Patagonia-Sonoita, and Toft Point are examples of recent successful fund-raising. But not always does a project go so well. One project, recently concluded, had been going on for more than five years. Clearly, the Matching and Loan Fund's magic efficacy is less than magical when that occurs.

At the present time, for one reason or another, certain Conservancy projects are experiencing difficulty in their efforts to move from the status of encumbered projects to the status of free preserves. In each instance, a loan has been made by the Conservancy to a chapter or a committee



THOMAS RICHARDS

In Wandering Through Winter, *Edwin Way Teal wrote of Patagonia-Sonoita: "We had been here no more than five minutes when our minds were made up. For the time being our travels through winter had come to a stop in this small valley, we would spend our own idle days in Patagonia . . . Special moments of pleasure come back from those idling days in a valley of birds . . . This "Enchanted Land" needs provision for its protection as an endowed sanctuary, a Federal refuge, or a national monument. In all America, such magic places are few."*
The Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Sanctuary is now a reality, a preserve of The Nature Conservancy.

to buy a valuable natural area. Slow replenishment of the Matching and Loan Fund means in effect that monies are loafing that could be out working.

The most serious tie-up of funds is in the Northern California Coast Range Preserve, a scenic area of 3,985 acres north of San Francisco on the Eel River in Mendocino County. More than ten years ago, NCCRP, as it is called, was purchased by the Conservancy, and one of its problems is that it now bears the burden of being an "old" project rather than "new." Everyone regards NCCRP as a preserve, which of course it is; yet it has never made the true metamorphosis and is, as well as a preserve, a project.

Often a situation like this is a problem. If the Conservancy has "purchased" an area, the local fund-raisers find it difficult to say in all honesty that it is threatened. The spark of excitement aroused by the word *threatened* dies and fund-raising languishes. And so does the inherently energetic Matching and Loan Fund.

Murphey's Pond in Hickman County, Kentucky, exemplifies an area that is regarded as saved. Nearly $60,000 of the Matching and Loan Fund is tied up in this 235-acre cypress swamp in southwest Kentucky. One of the last examples of cypress swamp in the southeast, it is the home of a wealth of birds, animals, and reptiles. As an area of ecological significance it is irreplaceable. Yet an appeal to 8,000 Kentucky conservationists yielded only some $6,000, far short of the sum needed to repay the Matching and Loan Fund. This seems explicable only in the light of the interested people of Kentucky feeling that Murphey's Pond is already saved and that no emergency exists.

Yet to the Matching and Loan Fund, an emergency does exist. Theoretically, had the $60,000 for Murphey's Pond been repaid in a year, loaned out and again been repaid in a year, it could have saved three Murphey's Ponds.

These two preserves are further described at the back of this issue of the *News*. A coupon is provided so that anyone wishing to contribute towards either of these projects or any other may do so. It is money wisely invested indeed.

. . . The Nature Conservancy is the only agency of its kind in the country. Its roots go back to 1916, when a University of Illinois zoology professor, Victor E. Shelford, organized the Ecological Society of America and under its aegis published *The Naturalist's Guide to the Americas,* a catalogue of all the then known remaining patches of unspoiled wilderness between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans from the Arctic to the Panama Canal. But in 1946, a majority of the society's membership rejected, as "undignified" and "inappropriate for scientists," his proposal to openly campaign for private and public acquisition and preservation of such sanctuaries.

Shelford reacted by creating another vehicle for his hopes: The Ecologists Union. It was incorporated as The Nature Conservancy before two of Shelford's disciples, George Fell of Illinois and Richard Pough of New York, operating out of a corner of the library of the American Nature Association, in 1953 took steps that may have surpassed Shelford's original intention. They obtained title to two pieces of wild land in the public interest: Mianus Gorge in New York state's Westchester County, and Sunken Forest on the barrier reef of Fire Island, also in New York . . .

Excerpt from an editorial in
The Saturday Review entitled
"A Dollar's Worth of Wilderness"

ROGER BARBOUR

MORONGO CANYON (San Bernardino County, California). A particularly rich and various ecology exists at this 80-acre desert oasis, largely because it lies at the crossroads of major vegetation types. With permanent water, the area attracts many desert animals, including the desert bighorn sheep. A migratory funnel for birds moving north and south, the canyon has abundant and varied birdlife. The area is strategic as an inholding surrounded by Bureau of Land Management wilderness and property held by the San Bernardino Regional Parks. Fund raising, with a goal of $20,000, is now taking place.

COTTRELL MARSH (New London County, Connecticut). Located just east of Mystic, this salt water tidal marsh has been isolated from the development of Mystic by the railroad and from encroachment of the water by the shallowness of the cove it overlooks. Inclusion in the purchase of the coastal woodland along the east side of the tract further protects the marsh and its wildlife. The total area is 35 acres. On the verge of development as reclaimed marsh-subdivision, the area was saved when the Conservancy exercised its option on the tract. The purchase price is $60,000, of which $40,000 has been contributed by two donors. The remainder must be raised.

LIEUTENANT RIVER MARSH (New London County, Connecticut). Mrs. Gertrude Wells Barney of Old Lyme, Connecticut, made a gift of this 15-acre salt marsh to the Conservancy. The marsh contains *Spartina,* which was probably 40 years ago harvested as hay.

SPRING VALLEY PRESERVE (Fairfield County, Connecticut). This 4½-acre tract of open land has been undisturbed for 50 years. It is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Trachtman.

SQUIRREL RUN (Fairfield County, Connecticut). Approximately 8 acres of diverse ecology, including a small marshy area and uplands in old field succession, now containing pioneer red cedar, Squirrel Run is a gift of Mr. Lawrence W. Lowman.

WHITE OAK GROVE (New London County, Connecticut). A gift from Mr. Walter J. Moran, this 6-acre area consists of relatively flat land near Montville. Two great white oaks mark the tract. The Connecticut Chapter values the area as especially suited for ecological succession study.

AKERS RESERVATION (Lee County, Florida). This 12-acre tract, part slough and part hammock, criss-crossed with canals haunted by alligators, is on Sanibel Island. Birds are abundant and include most wading and diving species found in Florida. Ducks also frequent the sanctuary, which is a gift of Admiral and Mrs. E. G. Konrad.

EGG ISLAND (McIntosh County, Georgia). This is a typical 700-acre Georgia coastal island in the mouth of Altamaha Sound and an outstanding refuge for waterfowl and shorebirds. It lies between Wolf Island and St. Simon's Island. Egg Island is the first acquisition under the Georgia Coastal Reserve.

BERKELEY PRAIRIE (Lake County, Illinois). The Conservancy purchased this 18-acre flood plain woods and prairie and has conveyed it to the Forest Preserve District.

BIG BEND OF THE VERMILION RIVER (La-Salle County, Illinois). This area, a river break in the middle of the Illinois prairie, is a 25-acre virgin oak and hickory forest on a bluff over the Vermilion River. Outstanding wild flower display includes yellow lady's slippers and showy orchids.

BIG WHITE ISLAND (Knox County, Maine). This 10-acre rocky island of conifers and hardwoods is a gift of Dr. and Mrs. Austin Lamont.

FLINT ISLAND (Washington County, Maine). A 134-acre rockbound island, gift of Mr. George P. Milmine, it is heavily wooded in spruce, with some birch. There are several marshy areas. Cliffs face the sea.

MILL COVE (Cumberland County, Maine). This project is located near South Portland; it consists of some 30 acres of tidal flats and marsh and includes the site of an ancient tide mill. As a birding area, it holds considerable interest. Mill Cove is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Albion.

ROBINSON PRESERVE (Berrien County, Michigan). A 65-acre climax forest of hardwoods with reverted farmland and a small open prairie. This preserve is expected to prove of great importance to the Morton Arboretum and to nearby colleges. It is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Robinson.

KIESS GREAT BLUE HERON ROOKERY (Stearns County, Minnesota). This isolated wooded section of the Sauk River flood plain consists of 55.6 acres. The 50-year-old rookery

Big Bend of the Vermilion River, Illinois

is isolated and contains a stable nesting population of 800 pairs of birds.

ELDORADO SHORES (Jefferson County, New York). The Conservancy holds an option on this approximately 3,500 feet of shoreline and 250 acres of adjacent land at the eastern end of Lake Ontario. It is almost the only remaining shore bird and waterfowl sanctuary in this section of the Great Lakes region. The shores consist of bedrock sloping gently against the water, with occasional erratic boulders and shallow mudflats. Behind the shoreline is a storm-moved berm of coarse, weathered stones, and behind that a grassy meadow, marshy in places. The Central New York Chapter is driving to raise $56,000 for the purchase.

OACES SANCTUARY (Nassau County, New York). More than 26 acres of typical laurel, oak, hickory, and maple complex, this area is a gift of the heirs of Oliver A. Campbell.

TENMILE CREEK PROPERTY (Albany County, New York). An 80-acre tract near Rensselaersville lying across Tenmile Creek, this property is a gift of Dr. George R. Cooley.

THE WILDERNESS [CHARLES A. EULETT PRESERVE] (Adams County, Ohio). This 280-acre area, with its many scenic views over Ohio Brush Creek, contains mature forests, dolomite cliffs, small prairies, and a gorge.

FURNACE MOUNTAIN (Loudon County, Virginia). A 28-acre tract of wooded mountainside situated on Furnace Mountain, abutting Catoctin Creek, it is within a mile of the Potomac. The area is watered by a small creek. It is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Dreier of Washington.

WALDRON ISLAND (San Juan County, Washington). A tract of 10 acres, partly marsh and partly meadow, surrounded by Douglas fir and assorted hardwoods, this is a gift of Mrs. Beatrice Baer Meyers.

ALISON MAGRAW

Waldron Island, Washington

CLAUSLAND MOUNTAIN

SALLY SAVAGE

After more trials and tribulations than should beset any group of dedicated conservationists, the Clausland Mountain Project Committee has begun a $237,500 fund-raising drive to protect a remarkably wild mountain in Rockland County.

Clausland Mountain, part of the Palisades Range, rises from the Sparkill water gap and extends northward towards Nyack and the Tappan Zee Bridge. Virtually all of Clausland Mountain is covered with deciduous forest, which right now is beginning to come alive with dogwood, wild cherry, and shad. It is rich in mammal and bird life and has long been a favorite study area for individuals and groups.

Faced with a critical need for parkland and recognizing the citizens' committee's contention that Clausland Mountain is ideal parkland, Rockland County committed $337,500 towards the mountain's purchase. A $675,000 Land and Water Conservation Fund grant was obtained, and in January, the Board of The Nature Conservancy voted a loan of $237,500 to the Committee, which with a $100,000 private pledge, completed plans for financing the purchase. At this point, all appeared well. *(See page 26.)*

But soon it became clear that Columbia University, holding an option on the property and undecided as to whether to exercise it or not, might not prove entirely cooperative. On February 8, the New York Times *editorialized: "They [the trustees] will have to decide whether Columbia will exercise the option it now holds on Clausland Mountain in Rockland County. The mountain embraces beautiful, unspoiled terrain . . . only fifteen miles north of the George Washington Bridge. Rockland County wants to acquire Clausland as parkland and has raised $1,350,000 to purchase it. But its efforts are currently blocked by Columbia's option. The site is one of three the university has under consideration as development for faculty housing . . . Unquestionably, finding suitable sites for faculty homes confronts Columbia with a difficult problem. But we trust it will have the forebearance to spare this one and thus assure its use as a part of a chain of public parks for the benefit of millions of persons now and forever."*

Largely due to the efforts of a skilled and determined group of people with an unassailable cause, Clausland Mountain appears destined to become a park instead of a housing development.

CALIFORNIA DONOR SETS UP WILDERNESS PRESERVATION FUND

Rodney Johnson, a retired attorney and native of Texas, now living in California, has made a gift of more than $300,000 to The Nature Conservancy. The money has been used to establish the Rodney Johnson Wilderness Fund. The first acquisition under the fund will be Five Lakes, California, 160 acres of beautiful timberland in the high mountains above Lake Tahoe in the Sierras. The area, named the Rodney Johnson Preserve, will be held for the United States Forest Service until appropriations are available to repay the fund.

A lifelong love of nature developed in Mr. Johnson when, as a young man, he was a member of a survey crew surveying the Brazos River in Texas. With no vehicles available then to assist in the hard labor, the young man for days on end carried heavy surveying equipment on his shoulder so that to this day one shoulder is lower than the other. But he still speaks with affection of those mornings when he awakened to mockingbirds singing virtually in his ear.

In his 80's now, Mr. Johnson remains more physically active than many a man half his age. He still enjoys an occasional swim, and nearly every morning he jogs.

Mr. Johnson's sole desire in establishing his fund for the Conservancy is to save wilderness so that future generations can learn to love the outdoors and can profit spiritually from that love as he has done. In allowing his name to be used for the new preserve, he does so in the hope that others will perceive the great and permanent good that wisely designated funds can effect.

Thomas W. Richards, president of The Nature Conservancy, has called Mr. Johnson's gift "one of the most encouraging evidences we have ever had of the confidence inspired by the name of the Conservancy." He notes that the good accomplished by Mr. Johnson's generosity will live perpetually.

AUDUBON-CONSERVANCY JOINT PROGRAM APPROVED

In March, following approval by the Board of each organization, the Joint Committee for Land Preservation of the National Audubon Society and The Nature Conservancy held its first meeting in Washington, D. C. The committee will hold monthly meetings.

The creation of the Joint Committee came about as the result of a proposal from Audubon in which they stated their interest in closer cooperation between the two organizations in activities involving acquisition of land for preservation purposes. National Audubon observed that in many instances when it is the recipient of generous land offers, the use of the facilities and services of its sister organization might be more practicable for all concerned.

The objective of the program will be to exchange land conservation information and discuss opportunities for joint action in protecting land, to provide a mechanism in which the full services of the Conservancy can be brought to assist the National Audubon Society in its land acquisition programs, and to provide a mechanism by which prospective land donors will be referred to the Conservancy.

The committee will keep in mind that local chapters of either organization may be the logical recipients, custodians, or managers of certain proposed sanctuaries or preserves.

In sum, the committee will consider the most expeditious way to handle a project, which organization seems better equipped to hold and/or manage an area, and the possibilities of cooperation in fund-raising and publicity. Final decisions will be made by the governing boards of the two organizations.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHECKLIST OF NATURE CONSERVANCY PRESERVES

A listing of projects purchased or leased by the Conservancy since mid-April 1968. This checklist brings up to date as of March 1, 1969, the checklist published in the 1968 Spring **News.** Areas formerly owned by the Conservancy, now conveyed to others, are indicated by the symbol ⊙ .

Copies of the Spring 1968 **News** are available upon request.

NAME	ACREAGE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
CALIFORNIA			
Lodestar Camp (1968) Calaveras Co.	20	Ponderosa pine and white oak on Mokelumne River.	Transferred to Piedmont Community Church.⊙
Morongo Canyon (1968) San Bernardino Co.	80	Desert ecology in a canyon.	Owned. Open to the public.
Paul Paine Wildflower Memorial (1968) Kern Co.	40	Remnant of alkali wildflower community.	Owned. Visitors by permission.
CONNECTICUT			
Cottrell Marsh (1968) New London Co.	50	Salt marsh with some upland.	Owned. Visitors by permission.
Goose Island (1968) Fairfield Co.	½	Rocky island. Tern nesting site.	Gift of Carnegie Institution of Washington.
Lieutenant River Marsh (1969) New London Co.	15	Sample of Connecticut salt marsh.	Gift of Mrs. Gertrude Wells Barney. Open to the public.
Spring Valley Preserve (1969) Fairfield Co.	4½	Open land undisturbed for 50 years.	Gift of the Joseph Trachtmans. Admission by permission.
Squirrel Run (1969) Fairfield Co.	9	Rocky area including small marsh. Cedar and birch cover.	Gift of Lawrence W. Loman. Admission by permission.

NAME	ACREAGE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Still Pond (1968) Fairfield Co.	11	Mixed upland hardwood surrounding 2-acre pond.	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. James Shellenberger. Admission by permission.
White Oak Grove (1969) New London Co.	6	Stand of second-growth woods protecting two giant oaks.	Gift of Walter J. Moran. Permission required.
FLORIDA			
Akers Reservation (1968) Lee Co.	12½	Slough and hammock. Rich birdlife. Alligators, otters, etc.	Gift of Admiral and Mrs. E. G. Konrad. Open to public.
St. Marks River Highlands (1968) Duval Co.	1	Sample of Florida marshland.	Gift of Dr. George R. Cooley. Admission by permission.
West Shore Conservation (1968) Martin Co.	60 Est.	Wooded frontage on Inland Waterway.	Owned. Open to the public with permission.
GEORGIA			
Egg Island (1969) McIntosh Co.	700	Marshy island at mouth of Altamaha River.	Owned.
Panola Mountain (1968) Henry and Rockdale Cos.	513	"Million-year-old mountain in the process of evolution . . ."	Owned. Open to the public with permission.
IDAHO			
Alturas Lodge (1968) Blaine Co.	7	Inholding, controlling access to four lakes.	Purchase option. Open to the public.
ILLINOIS			
Berkeley Prairie (1968) Lake Co.	18	Flood plain woods and prairie with native prairie grasses.	Conveyed to Forest Preserve District.⊙
Big Bend-Vermilion River (1968) LaSalle Co.	25	Part of oak and hickory forest, with virgin timber.	Owned. Open to the public.
Sarah Fenton Hinde Preserve (1968) Lake Co.	10	Upland forest with intermittent low-lying areas.	Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth DeLong. Admission by permission.

NAME	ACREAGE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
IOWA			
The Diggings (1968) Webster Co.	7	Timbered tract on Des Moines River, within city of Ft. Dodge.	Gift of Mrs. Susan H. Atwell. Admission by permission.
KENTUCKY			
Rock Bridge Fork (1968) Wolfe Co.	290	Forested area in rock-rimmed Rock Bridge Fork.	Owned. Held for U.S. Forest Service.
MAINE			
Flint Island (1968) Washington Co.	134	Rock bound island with undisturbed spruce-fir forest.	Gift of George P. Milmine. Open to public.
Lane's Island (1968) Knox Co.	45	Rolling moors and wild rocky coast.	Owned. Open to the public.
Mill Cove (1968) Cumberland Co.	30	Tidal flats and some marsh.	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Albion. Open to the public.
MASSACHUSETTS			
Westfield River Wilderness (1968) Hampshire Co.	460	On the Westfield River, forest of northern hardwoods.	Owned. Open to the public.
MICHIGAN			
Brisson Tracts (1968) Alger Co.	560	Hardwood forests fronting for 9,000 feet on Rock River.	Owned. Held for U.S. Forest Service.
Robinson Preserve (1968) Berrien Co.	65	Climax hardwood forest, reverted farmland, and small prairie.	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Robinson. Admission by permission.
MINNESOTA			
Kiess Great Blue Heron Rookery (1969) Stearns Co.	56	Isolated wooded section of the Sauk River flood plain. 800 pairs of nesting herons.	Owned. Open to the public.

NAME	ACREAGE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
MISSOURI			
Estes Tract (1968) Washington Co.	3,179	Heavily wooded inholding in Clark National Forest.	Purchased and conveyed to U.S. Forest Service.⊙
NEW YORK			
Hannacroix Ravine (1968) Albany Co.	103	Hemlock-wooded, watercut gorge.	Owned. Open to the public.
Frances Miller Sanctuary (1968) Suffolk Co.	1½	Salt marsh refuge for wading birds.	Gift of Mrs. Frances Miller. Admission by permission.
Nichols Preserve (1968) Westchester Co.	44	5-acre pond surrounded by mixed hardwood forest.	Gift of Herbert L. Nichols, Jr. Admission by permission.
Oaces Sanctuary (1968) Nassau Co.	20	Hardwood forest sample.	Gift of children of Oliver A. Campbell. Admission by permission.
Henry Reppa Pond Sanctuary (1968) Suffolk Co.	5	Small pond with fresh water estuary vegetation.	Gift of Mrs. Gertrude K. Reppa. Admission by permission.
St. John's Pond (1968) Nassau Co.	8	Oak with laurel understory and marsh bordering pond.	Owned. Open to the public.
Ten-Mile Creek Property (1968) Albany Co.	82	Mixed hardwoods along stream.	Gift of Dr. George R. Cooley.
Yonkers Nature Preserve (1968) Westchester Co.	33	Mature oak woodland in Yonkers city area.	Gift of Mrs. Arthur M. Tode. Leased to Yonkers Historical Society.
OHIO			
Cedar Bog (1968) Champaign Co.	105	Swamp forest and cedar bog.	Owned. Open to the public.
Wilbur & Laura Groves "Collins" Woods (1968) Belmont Co.	20	Virgin stand of white oak, walnut, and poplar.	Gift of John and Toni Bedway. Open to the public.
Van Sickel Woods (1968) Holmes Co.	39	Climax forest at edge of glacial border. Waterfall.	Owned. Open to the public.

NAME	ACREAGE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
RHODE ISLAND			
Fogland Marsh (1968) Newport Co.	48	Fertile hatchery and the last such marsh in the state.	Gift of Mrs. Curt Moser. Admission by permission.
TENNESSEE			
No Business Ridge (1968) Unicoi Co.	396	Hardwood inholding in Cherokee National Forest.	Owned. Held for U.S. Forest Service.
Weaver Bend (1968) Cocke Co.	1,487	Southern forest on banks of French Broad River.	Purchased and conveyed to U.S. Forest Service.⊙
VIRGINIA			
Furnace Mountain (1968) Loudon Co.	28	Wooded mountainside in Potomac Basin.	Gift of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Dreier. Admission by permission.
WASHINGTON			
Waldron Island (1969) San Juan Co.	10	Marsh and meadow surrounded by firs and hardwoods.	Gift of Mrs. Beatrice Baer Meyers. Admission by permission.
WEST VIRGINIA			
Selmet Tract (1968) Pendleton Co.	1,380	Mixed hardwoods on mountainside with river frontage.	Owned. Held for U.S. Forest Service.

CORRESPONDENCE

This letter will express, in a very small way, my thanks to the membership of the Conservancy, and all of the participating public-minded conservationists for the donation of the Conservancy's interest in approximately 4,235 acres of land in the beautiful Kipahulu Valley to be added to and made a part of the Haleakala National Park, Island of Maui, State of Hawaii.

This was one of the finest joint conservation efforts that I have witnessed during my tenure of office. You and your staff are to be especially commended for your hard work and dedication in completing this project.

It will please you to know that Mr. Laurance S. Rockefeller is now donating the beautiful Seven Sacred Pools area and that Governor Burns is working actively with us toward the eventual donation of approximately 4,000 contiguous acres of land for this project.

Any thing that I might say in appreciation of this donation will only be insignificant when compared with the thanks future generations of Americans will render to your organization for the part it played in preserving unspoiled this magnificent natural area for their enjoyment forever.

Sincerely yours,
Stewart S. Udall
Washington, D. C.

Retirement after 40 years of teaching comes in June. I have kept a file on TNC property and hope to visit each parcel without hurry or crowding in the years to come. Sounds better than trips to Europe, etc.

Mrs. Harold M. Kimball
Sacramento, California

The Nature Conservancy lost a remarkable man when Charles A. Borden died. Though known as an author and a sailor, his greatest accomplishment I believe was as a conservation philosopher. Fortunately, he was preparing a book on conservation that, though it remains uncompleted, may still be published. It could have a Walden-like effect on our society.

We received more than a gift of unique land when he and his wife donated their beloved Spindrift to us over a year ago. His thoughtful, critical search concerned only finding the surest way to have the land remain wild. His decision to turn Spindrift over to the Conservancy was a tribute to The Nature Conservancy's principles and a vote of confidence in our future.

As a man he is worthy of volumes. He lived his philosophy, believing that things that are necessary to man today are the same as they were a thousand years ago or will be a thousand years hence. These are the simple values that concern the human spirit, such as loneliness, hunger, beauty, love, and environmental awareness. By dealing with these basic needs and freeing himself of unrealistic attachments he passionately enjoyed life.

His recent book *Sea Quest* provided a bit of this thought. His theme in it concerns the challenge of the sea to a man who dares to sail in a small boat, facing the same realities explorers have always known, with only a thin shell separating them from the sea.

Working with him in his quest to save his beloved land gave me an opportunity to know him and to deeply respect his values. He was happy in life. In his presence one had a sense of a very successful man.

Huey D. Johnson
Regional Office
The Nature Conservancy
San Francisco, California

You are filling a great need. I am happy to know of you and give you my support.

Our country has organizations for the preservation of Wilderness Areas, National Parks, the Redwoods, etc. I help all of them. But you alone, to my knowledge, are the hopeful preservers of the smaller "natural jewels" among us — the ones we can reach and enjoy without a long trip.

Rosemary (Mrs. Fred I.) Schneider
Columbus, Ohio

George Alderson, Chairman of the Sierra Club's Southeast Chapter reports that on a January visit to the Berger Memorial Sanctuary in Virginia, he and others spotted fresh beaver tracks and signs of recent dam construction. Ironically, the beavers seem to have returned just as the *News* was reporting their disappearance. The report, it seems, was premature.

TYMPANUCHUS CUPIDO

Several organizations devote themselves to the acquisition of habitat for Tympanuchus cupido *(the prairie grouse or prairie chicken), once one of the prairie's most familiar birds. In Illinois, the Prairie Grouse Committee of The Nature Conservancy owns, leases, or options 810 acres of habitat in Jasper and Marion Counties. The Prairie Chicken Foundation of Illinois has 297 acres, of which the Conservancy owns 40, which are leased to the Foundation.*

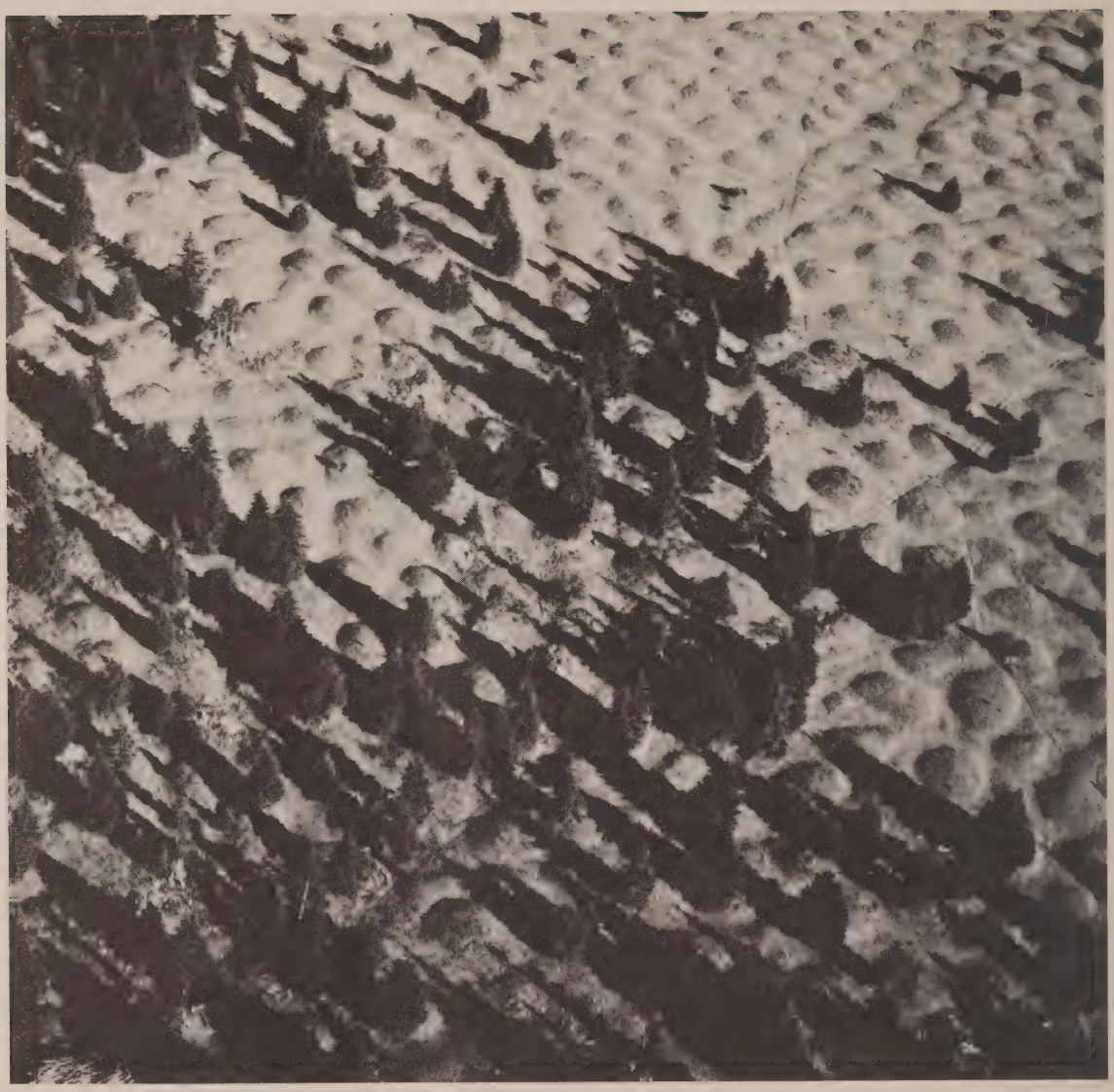
Photographs by
Walter Schwarz

Text by
Terry Blunt

In spring, the greater prairie chicken returns to his traditional booming ground to establish a territory and conduct his fascinating courtship ritual. The booming ground is a flat, open space on which the male conducts his dancing, strutting, jumping, and booming (a low, hollow sound produced through orange air sacs on his neck). The object of his activity is to attract a female.

Arriving barely before dawn from the overnight roosting area, the males enter into seemingly vicious competition for territorial rights. Sparring usually indicates the arrival of a trespasser, who must be dealt with acording to the law of the prairie. Most of their fierceness is bluffing, but once in a while somebody gets pecked. (Right) "Flutter-jumping" and whooping are performed to attract the female. Prairie chickens seem unable to distinguish among the birds in flight; much courtship activity is produced for the benefit of, and wasted upon, overhead ducks, pigeons, and plovers. Hawks are recognized. (Below)

A vanishing species, the prairie chicken can only be saved by the preservation of its habitat. To survive, he needs large expanses of open grassland.



THE MIMA MOUNDS

by VICTOR B. SCHEFFER and ARTHUR KRUCKEBERG

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Mima Prairie is a striking demonstration of animal territoriality. The Nature Conservancy and the state of Washington are trying to save the area for research and education. In 1966, The Nature Conservancy leased part of the prairie to save it from damage by grazing, mining, and other commercial uses. The Mounds will be visited as part of the pre-Annual Conference tours in August.

Glacial outwash plains south of Puget Sound, Washington, are dotted with peculiar earth mounds. Some are higher than a man's head and contain fifty cubic yards. From the air they appear to be regularly spaced, about eight to ten per acre. They resemble smooth spheres nearly buried in the earth.

Their origin was a mystery for over a century. Charles Wilkes, leader of the United States Ex-

ploring Expedition, made a special trip to see them in 1840 and went away, puzzled. In 1940, Walter W. Dalquest, a student at the University of Washington, was simultaneously studying geology and mammalogy when the idea struck him that the mounds were built by pocket gophers *(Thomomys talpoides)*. He invited one of us to help him search for evidence, and the gopher theory was first published in the *Journal of Geology* in 1942.

The theory was extended in 1958 to include the origin of Mima-type or "pimpled" plains in many regions of western United States, Canada, and Mexico. Mima Prairie is the type of locality of the mounds and the place where the largest examples are known. The theory does *not* maintain that the agents were extinct super-gophers but were, in fact, gophers like those now living on the pimpled plains. The time required for the construction of a mound is believed to be years, rather than centuries.

The rodent theory is not accepted by all geologists, some of whom believe that freezing and thawing have sorted the ground into fine materials in the mounds and coarse materials under and between them.

Proponents of the gopher theory and the frost theory agree that tensions on a plane surface have produced a "squeeze" pattern in which the mounds tend to be spaced at the corners of hexagons. Biologists say that this is a well known territorial expression. They point to the spacing of harvester ant mounds on the desert and of sea birds on their nesting grounds. Geologists point to the frost polygons of the arctic tundra and to hexagons formed in drying mud.

Three main clues point to rodent origin of the pimpled plains of western North America: (1) The plains occur only within the range of the pocket gopher. (The possible importance of other fossorial rodents, especially the prairie dog, is not excluded.) (2) Mounds never reach a height of more than seven or eight feet and, though they may rest on sloping ground, they tend to remain circular. These facts have implications for an animal agent which is of finite size and which is constantly maintaining the size and shape of the mounds. (3) The mounds occur in soils of widely varying origin, both igneous and sedimentary, and in widely varying climates. These facts suggest that wind, water, and ice are of secondary importance in the formation of the mound pattern.

LATIN AMERICAN DESK TRANSFERRED

On April 1, administration of the Latin-American Desk was transferred from The Nature Conservancy to Foresta Institute. For a two-year period, the Conservancy will continue as a co-operator with the Desk, providing financial support as in the past. President Richards, in expressing his admiration for the work of the Desk, said that he and the Board fully expected the move to Foresta would enable the Latin American Desk to perform an even more vital role.

Dr. Maria Buchinger, Director, will maintain her offices in Washington, though Foresta's headquarters are in Carson City, Nevada. The new Latin American Natural Areas Programs Office is in the National Parks Association Building at 1701 18th Street, N.W. Dr. Buchinger, prominent in the worldwide conservation movement, is executive secretary of the IUCN Latin American Committee of National Parks and is chairman of the Conservation and Preservation Committee of the Association of Tropical Biology.

Foresta Institute is a research and education organization active in South America and western North America. Its director is Dr. Richard Gordon Miller, who is also a member of the Board of Governors of the Conservancy.

The objectives of the Latin American Desk as stated at its founding in 1964 continue to motivate Dr. Buchinger: (1) to serve as clearing house for information of efforts to save natural areas in Latin America; (2) through encouragement and practical advice, to help individuals and organizations in acquiring and preserving natural areas in Latin America; (3) to promote public and governmental understanding on the value of natural areas in Latin America, and the establishment there of organizations similar to The Nature Conservancy; (4) to guide Latin American project committees in land preservation efforts where no national organization has been established.

Among the important contributions the Desk has already made in its brief history have been leadership in the establishment of the Guayabo Preserve in Colombia and the preservation of Ilha do Cordoso off Brazil. Other accomplishments include the setting up of organizations modelled on the Conservancy in Chile, Bolivia, and Costa Rica.

NEWS BRIEFS

STUDENT CONSERVATIONISTS SUMMER PROGRAM

The Student Conservation Association, Inc., announces some 150 positions available this summer to high school, undergraduate, and graduate men and women, 16 years of age and up, to work and learn as members of the Student Conservation Program in one of 20 national parks and forest areas. Though the program offers no salaries, a limited number of grants is available to defray transportation and equipment costs for students who are qualified.

Park Assistantships for college and graduate students, men or women, are offered in 12 national park service areas. Sawtooth National Forest in Idaho and Dixie National Forest in Utah offer positions of forest assistants. Research assistantships for college seniors and graduates are offered at the Jackson Hole Research Station in Wyoming's Grand Teton National Park.

Wilderness Programs for high school boys will be held in Olympic, Great Smoky Mountains, and Mt. Rainier National Parks as well as the Merck Forest/Green Mountain National Forest. A wilderness program is available as well for high school girls. Several day programs for high school and college students will be offered.

For further information and application forms, write to Student Conservation Association, Inc., c/o Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Box 304, Oyster Bay, New York 11771.

ALLIGATOR NIGHT IN NAPLES

On January 21, the Collier County (Fla.) Audubon Society kicked off what is hoped to be a state and national drive to save the quickly disappearing alligator. Cooperating with the Society are the Collier County Conservancy, the Jaycees, the Naples Woman's Club, and the Naples Garden Club.

Bill Merrihue, chairman of the program, commented, "We would like to make it just as unfashionable to wear alligator shoes, carry a 'gator hide wallet, or display an alligator suitcase as it once was to wear egret feathers in women's hats."

Immediate objectives of the drive would hopefully include stiffer court penalties for poachers and rewards for their apprehension. Ultimately the goal is a federal ban on alligator material usage.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK SEMINARS

The eighth season of Rocky Mountain National Park seminars will begin on June 16. Courses of study offered include mountain geology, mountain ecology, alpine ecology, plant identification, advanced plant identification, and bird ecology and behavior. There will also be a Conservation Ecology Workshop, to be held from July 28 to August 8. The workshop will wind up the session.

Further information may be obtained by writing Tom C. Thomas, Executive Secretary, Rocky Mountain Nature Association, Box 147, Estes Park, Colorado 80517.

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION CREATED

The House Government Operations Committee, chaired by Rep. William Dawson, has established a subcommittee on Conservation and Natural Resources with overall jurisdiction over "the continued deterioration of the land, water, air, fish, and wildlife, growing things, esthetics, and other important features of the nation's environment."

The Subcommittee's chairman, Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) is directed to examine the effectiveness of the various executive agencies of the federal government "in conserving, developing, managing and utilizing natural resources and in maintaining and improving the quality of the nation's environmental and ecological heritage."

Other members of the newly created Subcommittee — the first in Congress with overall natural resource jurisdiction — are Rep. Jim Wright (D-Tex.), Rep. Floyd Hicks (D-Wash.), Rep. John Moss (D-Calif.), Rep. Gilbert Gude (R-Md.), Rep. Guy Vander Jagt (R-Mich.), and Rep. Paul McCloskey, Jr. (R-Calif.).

CONNECTICUT CHAIRMAN HONORED

Charles A. Clark, chairman of the Connecticut Chapter of the Conservancy, has been honored as State Conservationist of the Year by the Connecticut Wildlife Federation and the National Wildlife Federation. Mr. Clark, of Old Greenwich, was presented with the statuette of a bald eagle, symbolic of the honor, at the Annual Awards Dinner in Hartford.

FORMER GOVERNOR PRESIDENT OF TROUT UNLIMITED

Elliott Donnelley of Chicago, treasurer of the Illinois Chapter, is the recently elected president of Trout Unlimited. This organization has dedicated itself to the conservation and protection of trout and trout waters, as well as to the improvement of trout fishing as a North American sport.

TU's new president is vice-chairman of the board of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. of Chicago, one of the country's largest printing firms.

HIGH AWARD COMES TO DR. FRANK CRAIGHEAD

Dr. Frank C. Craighead, a botanist of Homestead, Florida, and a director of the Florida Chapter of the Conservancy, has been given the United States Department of the Interior's highest conservation award. With seven other Americans, Dr. Craighead was awarded the department's Conservation Service Award by Secretary Udall.

Since 1951, Dr. Craighead, now 78 years old, has been a voluntary, unpaid consultant — "sort of a loose connection" as he describes it — to the U.S.D.A. on botanical research in the Everglades.

TNC MEMBERS CITED BY AMERICAN MOTORS

Winners of the American Motors Conservation awards, recently announced, include several members of the Conservancy. Allen L. Ryan of San Fernando, California, was selected for a non-professional award. He organizes and directs the popular spring wildflower tours of the Southern California Chapter of the Conservancy. A winner in the professional category was Professor F. H. Normann of Yale University, a member of the Connecticut Chapter. He was cited for an intensive and continuous study into the impact of human activity on nutrient and water cycles. His co-worker in these studies is G. E. Likens, associate professor at Dartmouth College.

ANNUAL MEETING

1969

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

AUGUST 22-23

Headquarters of the 1969 Annual Conference of The Nature Conservancy will be the Washington Plaza Hotel, with meetings being held at the Seattle Center. Transportation to the Center is by monorail.

Two pre-convention tours will be held, each commencing on August 19, one from Spokane to tour eastern Washington natural areas, the other from Seattle to tour western Washington natural areas.

A special feature of this year's conference will be the annual banquet, which, in the spirit of the Northwest, will be an Indian salmon barbecue at Blake Island State Park, in the middle of Puget Sound.

The post-convention Hawaiian tour, previously announced, offers visits to six islands, with the emphasis on the natural attractions of each island. The tour price of $544 from Seattle or $524 from San Francisco · includes most essentials. To obtain fully descriptive brochures, write Unitours of San Francisco, Unitours Building, San Francisco 94965.

WISCONSIN'S TWO CREEK BURIED FOREST PROJECT

by ROBERT F. BLACK, DAVID L. CLARK, and THOMAS HENDRIX

Reprinted by permission of the *Journal of Geological Education*

In January, 1963, during one of the regular meetings of the chairmen of the geology departments of the CIC (Committee for Institutional Cooperation of the Big Ten Institutions and the University of Chicago), the subject of how best to improve undergraduate geology teaching was raised. Many meetings later, with a grant from the CIC and as a result of considerable effort on the part of many individuals and organizations, the Two Creeks Buried Forest Project was born. The project was funded December, 1966, by a two-year grant from the National Science Foundation to the University of Wisconsin. Preparation for the initial work took up the next spring and early summer. Excavation, filming, and sample collecting were done during August, 1967, at the internationally famous Two Creeks site, 17 miles north of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. At the site two tills are separated by lacustrine deposits with the 11,850-year-old buried soil and forest layer subdividing them. More lacustrine beds cover the younger till. Some 8,000 feet of movie film, hundreds of color slides and 1,000 samples of the various horizons were obtained.

The pilot venture ambitiously hopes to provide a variety of classroom and laboratory teaching aids on the concept of multiple glaciation or large oscillations of the continental ice sheet. Obviously, the task of getting field experience at the beginning geology level is becoming increasingly difficult. Field exposures must be brought to the laboratory and classroom in our geology courses. This has been necessitated because large enrollment geology classes can not possibly go to a single field exposure, or even the few best ones. Moreover, exposures of unconsolidated Pleistocene materials do not stay open very long. No alternative exists but to provide substitutes which are as realistic as possible. Actual samples and visual aids seem the best substitutes.

In the excavation necessary for the recording of these deposits a side benefit has materialized. Following the submission of the proposal to NSF, ownership of the Two Creeks site changed from a private individual to The Nature Conservancy, although cropping rights were retained by the former owner for five years. The Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas in Wisconsin was instrumental in bringing this about. The Wisconsin Conservation Division of Natural Resources and the National Park Service are interested in the area for a future park, and the Wisconsin Highway Commission holds a scenic easement on the land. Rightfully, a condition attached to the "dig" was its protection from the elements and preservation of the area for future use as the nucleus of a possible exhibit. Because the Two Creeks locality has been exploited by innumerable visitors, bank mutilation has augmented problems of lakeshore stabilization. The present excavation is protected by a sheet metal building 22 feet by 30 feet. This will obviate the necessity of future indiscriminate digging by masses of students and curiosity seekers. Although the building is not now manned, access can be obtained for educational groups through the Chief Ranger of nearby Point Beach State Forest. In the exhibit, several trees rooted in place and numerous driftwood logs at various levels in the deposits may be seen. The forest horizon extends uninterruptedly the full length of the building. As a measure of local interest, about 600 people attended a public "open house" and kept the crew busy until after dark explaining the geology of the site.

As of May, 1968, work prints of the movie film have been made. One 30-minute prospective

movie with sound has been prepared of the field site. It is constantly being revised, and analogs, laboratory studies, animation, and additional narration are being incorporated. Richard P. Goldthwait of Ohio State University filmed analogs from Alaska on activities of glaciers illustrative of former glacial action at Two Creeks. Additional analog material on lakes and wind action will be obtained this coming summer from Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Preliminary use of some of the material was made this spring by beginning students in seven laboratories at the University of Wisconsin. The students described and interpreted six samples of the tills, lake deposits, and the soil in stratigraphic sequence as shown in one colored slide of the section. A lively discussion brought out difference of interpretation and significance of each sample in the reconstruction of likely events that must have transpired. The film put things into focus for them, and further discussion closed the laboratory with enthusiastic endorsement of the project. Obviously, other approaches are equally satisfactory or even better. For example, ecologic interpretations based on the flora and on the underlying molluscan fauna can be an important part of the problem-oriented laboratory exercises. Samples can be provided for students which will be supplemented by or based on various slides or movies. Other problems can focus on mineralogy, on texture and stratification, or oxidation of iron-bearing minerals, and the like.

Continued revision of the major film, preparation of several short films on specific topics, the writing of instructional booklets and sample laboratory questions, impregnation of samples for laboratory use, and the like will be completed during the forthcoming year. From these various teaching aids it is hoped that something of the experience of the field area can be brought more realistically to the classroom.

It is hoped further that it will be the beginning of a series of instructional programs in earth science. As such it is an important pilot study.

The present active members of the subcommittee of the CIC responsible for the project are David L. Clark and Robert F. Black, Chairman, from Wisconsin, and Thomas E. Hendrix of Indiana University. Many others were responsible for the initial organization and preparation of the proposal. Several photographers under the direction of Walter Meives of the University of Wisconsin accomplished the photography. Graduate and undergraduate students from Wisconsin and Indiana "acted" in the film and helped in the "dig" and in the construction of the building.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT

Here is a problem in Florida math: The state government hopes to sell $20-million in bonds to purchase public recreational land. If the same land had been bought by the state 10 years ago, it could have been obtained for half the current price.

It has been estimated that if fast-growing Florida bought the parkland now it will need by 1978, the cost would be about $100-million.

Question No. 1: How can that recreational land be obtained without paying $200-million, or more?

Question No. 2: With waterfront property at such a premium, and limited in amount, how can water recreational sites be obtained at all?

Answer: Buy early for later use.

A remarkable example of the possible savings in that formula has been offered by The Nature Conservancy . . .

The Conservancy, which already has a Florida affiliate, recently was granted a $6-million line of credit from the Ford Foundation. The money will be used over and over again to keep speculation in desirable public land down to size.

This year the Conservancy helped save one valuable Florida island. The U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife wanted St. Vincent Island in the Gulf of Mexico off Apalachicola, but did not have the money. So the 12,354-acre island was purchased by the Conservancy for $2.25 million. Last July 9, title was transferred to the federal government and the island became a part of the national wildlife refuge system.

It is hoped that The Nature Conservancy will be able to assist Florida's outdoor recreational program . . .

John Lear, writing in the *Saturday Review*, estimates that for every $1 received, The Nature Conservancy has acquired $20 worth of nature.

For a state with expanding outdoor recreational needs, that is the kind of economical investment that should not be missed.

St. Petersburg *Times*

Newspaper Comment continued on following page.

Progress and land development — especially in the metropolitan areas — are not only desirable but necessary.

But just as vital is the preservation of open space and woodlands such as the 33 acres leased this week by the Yonkers Historical Society.

Yonkers can give thanks to conservationists of The Nature Conservancy, a non-profit organization which has been instrumental in the preservation of 100,000 acres of land throughout the nation in the 15 years of its existence . . .

The property, acquired from Mrs. Arthur M. Tode of Yonkers, borders the Grassy Sprain golf course and lies along the eastern shore of the Grassy Sprain reservoir.

For 98 years at least, there will be no development whatsoever in this area, except for the possible development of nature trails.

Yonkers, along with many other highly developed areas, needs forward-looking conservationists such as The Nature Conservancy to protect some of the greenery that is rapidly disappearing.

Yonkers (N.Y.) *Herald Statesman*

The last large undeveloped block of Palisades land in New York's lower Hudson River Valley, Clausland Mountain, has been saved at virtually the last moment from the bulldozer and cement of urban development.

The rescue of a 500-acre tract slated to become a faculty housing project for Columbia University was accomplished by the cooperative action of local citizens, county officials, the federal government's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and The Nature Conservancy . . .

Thirteen months of anxiety were ended Jan. 25 in Washington when the Conservancy's Board of Governors voted to lend $237,500 to the Clausland Mountain Nature Conservancy Project Committee. This was the climactic part of a citizen effort that several times seemed on the verge of defeat.

Until Dec. 12, 1967, citizens in the lower Hudson Valley on the west side of the river near the Tappan Zee Bridge had always assumed that Clausland Mountain, 15 miles north of New York City was safe from subdivision.

No one in the area had believed that this rocky, wooded wildlife area was suited for real estate development. It was protected by low-density (two acres or more minimum) zoning. Blasting and defacement would cause increased runoff and produce downstream flooding. The only development on the 500 acres was a small Nike missile site, soon to be declared surplus.

It was a shock to many nearby residents when the Dec. 12, 1967, issue of the Columbia University newspaper announced that the university had taken an option to acquire Clausland Mountain for a faculty housing development, with 1,000-1,500 units, an artificial lake, tennis courts, and a school.

Almost immediately, six civic organizations formed a group and started galvanizing public opinion. They obtained 2,000 signatures on a petition opposing lowering of the zoning restrictions.

In February, 1968, a new and larger citizens group was formed. Public pressure mounted. In August, the Rockland County Board of Supervisors voted to put in 20 percent of the funds and condemn the land, if necessary, if the remaining 80 percent of the $1,350,000 purchase price could be obtained from federal or state grants or other sources.

How to raise over a million dollars was the big question . . .

On Nov. 25, 1968, the "Save the Mountain" Committee won its first victory. Approval came through for a federal land and water fund matching grant of 50 percent of the purchase price. But there was a catch. The grant allowed only 60 days to raise the matching funds.

Nearly $335,000 remained to be raised. A private foundation offered to donate $100,000. But it seemed impossible to raise $237,500 by January 26, 1969.

In December, one of the local people remembered that The Nature Conservancy sometimes helped with the saving of natural areas. A local project committee of The Nature Conservancy was formed by the "Save the Mountain" Committee. In early January, a 30-day extension was obtained for raising the matching grant funds.

The final hurdles were overcome when the national board of the Conservancy authorized the $237,500 loan, and the county officials agreed to raise the county contribution to 25 percent of the purchase price.

The Christian Science Monitor

TWO PROJECTS THAT NEED YOUR HELP

☐ MURPHEY'S POND, KENTUCKY

On the cover of the Fall 1966 **News** was a photograph of Murphey's Pond, a new project at that time. The area was described as **unique** and **magnificent,** a cypress swamp of such value as to be virtually priceless. For such an incomparable tract, the price of $60,000 was not high.

An editorial in the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources publication commented, "Maybe to the average citizen it makes little difference that the famous Murphey's Pond area has been preserved for posterity. Maybe just a lot of people couldn't care less. But to conservationists, who are imbued with a desire to save something of our wonderful heritage for future generations, the acquisition of this tract of swampland in far western Kentucky is an accomplishment that will grow in significance as the years roll by.

"Murphey's Pond is an area which has been relatively untouched by the inroads of civilization. In the shallow waters of the swampy area is a stand of virgin cypress trees that was scheduled to go by the boards and into boards in the very near future. Already the buzz saws and the bulldozers had begun to encroach into this nature laboratory, and with the approach of these tools also were to go the wild animals and the rare birds that inhabit the area. They were in the path of civilization.

"Money, a good deal, would be required to obtain the heart of this rare tract of land. Where to get it? That was the question.

"There is an organization, The Nature Conservancy, functioning throughout the nation, whose purpose is to save such an area as Murphey's Pond . . . The money was forthcoming from the Conservancy, and Kentucky's last stand of virgin cypress was saved."

Nearly $60,000 of the Matching and Loan Fund today remains tied up in Murphey's Pond. Contributions are urgently solicited.

☐ NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST RANGE PRESERVE

Back in the March 1959 issue of the **News,** the Northern California Coast Range Preserve was described as follows: "The Coast Range Wilderness is fast vanishing. Most of the region will soon be cut over. Already the forest lands surrounding the preserve have been cut over and crisscrossed with roads, so that entire mountainsides are subject to disastrous erosion. It is probable that this area represents the last available opportunity to set aside such a tract in this region, where no similar reservation exists. Another such virgin watershed probably is not to be found."

Now, ten years later, the 3,985-acre Northern California Coast Range Preserve remains largely unpaid for, a serious drain on the Conservancy's Matching and Loan Fund.

Contributions to this incomplete project are greatly needed.

My gift of $..... to the Matching and Loan Fund is enclosed. This contribution is to be applied towards the cost of

☐ Murphey's Pond

☐ Northern California Coast Range Preserve

☐ (Other) .....

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

Contributions are tax-deductible. Please make checks payable to The Nature Conservancy.

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